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FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VAPOURS FOR MEDICAL AND SANITARY PURPOSES.

THIS ingenious invention places within our reach a handy means of diffusing Vapours. The Cones are charged with various liquids, viz.:

White Rose, Heliotrope, Carbolic Acid, etc., for Perfuming Apartments.

Terebene, Iodine, Sulphurous Acid, etc., for Inhalation.

Special Cones are prepared for the Destruction of Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Cockroaches, etc.

Extra large Cones for disinfecting Hospital Wards, etc.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 66.)
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

FOR HOT CLIMATES.

WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

AN effervescent preparation, forming when mixed with water a cooling and refreshing beverage, pleasant to the taste, and invaluable for maintaining the system in a healthy and natural condition.

It relieves Bilious Headaches, Feverishness, and Indigestion, and is specially recommended for sluggish and inactive Liver, Heartburn, Acidity, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Itches on the Skin, &c.

It is an excellent Aperient, and forms a capital substitute for Seidlitz Powders.

In Bottles, 75 Cents each.

WATSON'S PURE

FRUIT CORDIALS

PREPARED FROM THE JUICE OF THE FINEST SELECTED FRUIT. FRUIT.

Make Delicious Summer Beverages.

RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, DAMSON, BLACK CURRANT, RED CURRANT, ORANGE, PLUM, PINEAPPLE, MOHAI CHERRY, LIME FRUIT, &c.

Price, 75 Cents per bottle.

WATSON'S SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

When the body is in a heated or feverish condition, this preparation will be found most grateful, as it tends to produce a slight moisture in the skin, and cools the system generally.

It makes an agreeable Saline Draught, Antacid and mildly Aperient, preferable to any other Saline as a Febrifuge.

In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

CAUTION.—Being prepared expressly for Hot Climates, parties requiring the same are advised to be particular to order WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, MANY SO-CALLED similar preparations being acid and irritating to the Stomach and Bowels.

'SALT REGAL' A NEW & MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY! For the Prevention and Cure of

FEVER, CHOLERA, &c.

A *Favourite Remedy at Home and Abroad.*
An effervescent White Powder lately discovered which changes colour and develops OZONE—the principle of life.

Destroys Parasites and Fungoid growths in impure water, and directly affects Worms and Parasites in the system.

Price, \$1 per bottle.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

Sole Agents for
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
May, 1889.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it may be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1889.

With reference to the extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, held yesterday, we consider that the question put to the Chairman (the Hon. J. J. Kewick) by Mr. D. McCulloch was a very pertinent one and thoroughly justified under the circumstances. The object of the meeting was to pass a resolution providing—that the Company may, from time to time reduce its capital, and as the Chairman in proposing the adoption of this resolution merely remarked that it was purely formal, giving no information as to the necessity or advisability of amending the Articles of Association,

Mr. McCulloch very properly requested an explanation as to the immediate special object in view. However, even then, the only explanation tendered was that "it was simply to complete the Articles of Association," the powers of the Directors being at present restricted in such a way that in six months' time, or six years, the shareholders wished to reduce the capital of the Company, they could not do it. This, to say the least of it, was vague and unsatisfactory, and naturally led Mr. McCulloch who is one of the few independent men in the colony, to inquire whether there was to be any immediate reduction of capital, to which the Chairman responded that he was not aware of anything in that direction; beyond what had already been intimated.

Now, as the Hon. J. J. Kewick has only recently come to Hongkong, and can scarcely have had sufficient time to acquaint himself with minute particulars concerning all the public companies into which he has been pitchforked as a director, we freely acquit him of all *mala fide* in this matter, but, all the same, the honorable member for JARDINE'S was talking utter rot, and he ought to have known it. This is another glaring example, to which we have so frequently directed attention in these columns, of men being placed as directors of public companies who knew nothing whatever of the duties they were undertaking. We wish to be perfectly fair to Mr. Kewick, who so far as gentlemanly feelings and instincts are concerned, is a BAYARD and ADIRABLE CRICHTON combined amongst the fourth-rate vulgar, ill-bred and illiterate snobocracy who arrogate the right of representing Society in Hongkong, but at the same time, considering that he is handsomely paid for his services to the Wharf and Godown Company, we consider that before presiding at a public meeting of shareholders it was his duty to have made himself at least superficially acquainted with the actual state of affairs. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Kewick's reply to Mr. McCulloch was misleading and inaccurate—in point of fact, it could only have been a mistake, committed through want of knowledge. No intimation has been made that the Wharf and Godown Company had decided to reduce their capital—nothing of the sort could legally be done without the sanction of the shareholders in general meeting duly assembled—but it has for weeks been an open secret that, owing to profitable business transactions with the Hongkong Land Investment Company, the Directors had decided on a reduction of capital, for reasons which must be clearly apparent to every man acquainted with even the rudiments of business. Personally, we thoroughly endorse the decision on this point which we know has been arrived at by the Directors, and our only regret is that Mr. Kewick was allowed to preside at a public meeting of such great importance without first having been "coached" as to what to say in answering any inquiries that might be made.

TELEGRAMS.

RIOTS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, May 13th.

There have been extensive strikes among the Coal miners in Westphalia leading to riots and conflicts with the troops.

THE VICEROYALTY OF IRELAND.

May 14th.

Mr. W. H. Smith, on being questioned whether it was proposed to appoint a Royal Viceroy of Ireland, or if it was likely the Office would be abolished, replied that the Government is carefully considering the matter.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The Times states that the Samoan Conference is agreed as regards land control, the import and sale of fire arms and intoxicating liquors, and that the Committee has decided in favor of a tripartite control of the Municipal Government of Apia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Imperieuse* was coaling at Singapore on the 14th inst.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the steamship *Duke of Buckingham* left Haiphong yesterday for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

OUR morning contemporary has a correspondent in fair Macao. We take this opportunity of sending him our *chin-chin*. From a journalistic point of view he is a "daisy," and no mistake.

We find this gem in the *Strait Times* of the 14th inst.—"The Telegraph quotes 'Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat' shares at \$2.32, sales and buyers; from Stokes & Young's list, it would seem these shares are of \$30 par value, and have lately been selling at about \$30." If we had any tears to shed we would let them go just now, but as we are completely dried up we allow Stokes and Young, and the *China Mail*, to tell our Singapore contemporary that the world contains mostly rogues and fools—and that there are fools in Hongkong as well as in Singapore.

THE first industrial factories in Annam were inaugurated the other day at Hué in the shape of an ice manufactory and a steam saw mill.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s chartered steamer *Mount Lebanon* left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 27th inst.

A JAPANESE native paper states that a history of the Japanese Navy, compiled by Count Katou for the Naval Department, has been sent to the Imperial Printing Bureau for publication.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Adela*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

THE work of pacification in the province of Huayuen, says the *Courier d'Haiphong*, is progressing favourably. In three months more than a dozen rebel chiefs were killed whilst fighting against the French troops, and a few others imprisoned and subsequently beheaded.

THE "Amy Sherwin" Opera Company, which had such a successful season in Hongkong, has performed to "empty benches" and "thin houses" in Shanghai. The Company intend playing in this colony for three nights on their way south, probably commencing on Tuesday next.

THE delightful condition of the British soldier is seen from the fact that privates who, upon being asked by the orderly officer if he had any complaints to make about his food, replied that he had none except that the potatoes were not boiled enough, was thereupon sentenced to pass eighty-four hours in a solitary cell for insubordination.

MANILA papers report that deaths from cholera are steadily decreasing in the city and suburbs. From the 11th to the 12th instant 38 cases occurred. Taking into consideration the population of Manila, which exceeds 300,000 souls, that rate of mortality is not of a nature to inspire serious fears of the further spread of the epidemic.

THE Managing Director of the Hongkong Land Investment Company (the Hon. C. P. Chater) did excellent business yesterday when he purchased on behalf of the Company two lots of Government land at Kowloon Point for \$14,525 and \$30,025 respectively—an advance of \$25 in each case above the upset price. These are most valuable sites that will assuredly bring a handsome profit to the Land Investment Company.

ACCORDING to the *Peking Gazette* of the 20th ulto, it appears that three years ago the Foochow high authorities arranged with the Governor of Formosa that for the next five years they would furnish him an annual subvention of Tls. 240,000 from the Likan revenue, and Tls. 200,000 from the Customs. The regularity with which the money has been paid has enabled the Governor to carry on his military operations without check. His Excellency therefore makes occasion to ask the Government that the Fukien Grand Treasurer may be restored to the honours and titles of which he was deprived, though retained at his post, some time ago.

THE *Calcutta Englishman* of April 30th says:—"The trade of British North Borneo continues steadily to increase, and at present there are no less than eight steamers plying regularly between that territory and Singapore. At the same time nearly the same number of steamers are engaged in the trade with Hongkong." We don't know the number of steamers trading between British North Borneo and Singapore, although we think that our *Calcutta* contemporary's statement is a gross exaggeration; as regards Hongkong and Borneo, there is only one steamer, the *Albatross*, engaged in the trade. The trade of the new territory is increasing so rapidly that there is really no occasion for absurd misstatements like those made by the *Englishman*.

OUR Haiphong contemporary in notifying the appointment of M. Piquet to the Governor-Generalship of Indo-China says that the nominee was formerly administrator of Cochinchina, has occupied delicate posts with great distinction and been Resident-General of Cambodia. M. Richard who now resides in Indochina having organised the financial affairs of Tonquin, with obtaining the vote for the loan of 100 millions, with installing the Courts of Justice, creating municipal Chambers and Chambers of Commerce at Hanoi and Haiphong, also with resisting the ever encroaching tendencies of the army under General Legros. "Our late Governor-General, after our contemporary, met opposition at all sides, was badly supported at Paris and feebly seconded at Hanoi and Hué; he was conscious that he was treading on a very movable ground; but notwithstanding the troubles that besieged him, he has done his best in the interests of the Colony."

SAYS the *Law Journal*:—"Lord Esher, at the boat-race dinner, not only fully presided, but well represented the five judges who have long rested on the silver oar in virtue of having taken part in the university matches of the past. Of these, three besides himself were in the Cambridge foursome—Mr. Justice Denman who won and lost alternately; Mr. Justice Smith who won twice and lost once; and Lord Macnaghten, who lost twice, an exceptional ill-luck which did not follow him in his career ashore. Mr. Justice Chitty alone represents Oxford, but with a good record, having won twice and lost once, when he was beaten by a crew in which Mr. de Rutzen, the police magistrate, rowed three. He eclipses Lord Macnaghten in the honour of rowing stroke, as his was a winning crew. So was Lord Esher's when he rowed seven, an almost equally arduous rowlock, in 1827. It is 60 years ago, and in those days sliding seats, keelson bottoms, and outriggers were unknown, and the course was from Westminster to Putney."

ACCORDING to probable hypotheses, in case of a European war, the military forces of the various belligerent Powers would be distributed in the following manner. On the Rhine—873 French battalions, with artillery and cavalry (16 army corps with 16 divisions in reserve), against 946 German battalions, with artillery and cavalry (18 army corps). On the Western Alps—350 French battalions (forming 6 divisions and 12 brigades of reserve), against 400 Italian battalions (14 army corps). On the Carpathian mountains and on the Vistula—1,110 Austro-German battalions (15 army corps and 18 divisions of reserve) against 900 Russo-Batavian battalions (10 army corps). The Franco-Russian coalition shows a numerical inferiority of 650,000 men; the German army possesses a superior organization, the Austrian a more rapid mobilization than the Russian, while the German-Italo-Austrian armies occupy central positions. On the other hand, the Franco-Russian army would have in its favor the fortifications on the French frontiers. The impossibility of the Italian forces being rapidly deployed on account of the concentration of the Austro-German troops, the concentration of Russia has just effected on its frontiers. There being then almost an equilibrium between the contending forces, it is almost impossible to foretell the final results of the general squabble.

A NARROW gauge railway for the conveyance of troops to Northern Tonquin was recently approved of at a Paris Cabinet Council.

THE Post and Stamp Offices will be closed on Friday, the 24th inst. The Night Box will be kept open. There will be no Peak delivery.

THE Italian mail steamer *Bormida* lost one of the blades of her propeller on her recent passage from Hongkong to Singapore and will probably have to go into dock at the latter port.

RECENTLY published statistics show that since 1872 no fewer than seven steamers have been lost in the Philippines through striking on reefs or owing to typhoons, and in addition twelve more have gone to grief owing to foggy weather.

THE *Singapore Free Press* of the 15th inst. says:—"We hear that the American ship *Mythic Belle*, which arrived here on Monday from Java and is at present outside the harbour limits discharging ballast, struck on a reef on her passage up to Singapore."

INSPECTOR HENNESSY is on the sick list at present. He was raiding a gambling-house a few days ago and one of the crowd inside hit him on the shin with an opium pipe, and the bruise has got worse. The other man may recover, with care.

THE editor of a paper at Luxembourg recently got himself into a serious difficulty. Having strong anti-semitic prejudices he published an assertion that the Talmud declared that Jews might rightly deceive, rob and plunder all who were not Jews. He was at once prosecuted for libel by the leading Hebrews of the city, and though he sought to establish the truth of his statement, the Judge before whom the case was tried, on his guilty of publishing a statement calculated to injure religion, and he was fined 400 marks.

MR. WODEHOUSE is at last beginning to see the absolute necessity of dropping with a dull thud on the innumerable opium smugglers and illicit opium keepers in the Colony. A coolie from Pokfulam Road, who had been seven times convicted of selling illicit opium within the last three years, was to-day fined \$100 for having two mace of the drug without a certificate from the Farmer; another, from Queen's Road East, was similarly fined for having eleven taels; a third, whose establishment is in Tank Lane, met the same fate in regard to opium, and a smuggler who was caught in Stanley Street with 96 taels concealed in his robe was fined \$50. This sort of punishment will soon stop the traffic.

MR. J. MCCOY, a resident of Samoa for forty years who was at one time Consul Agent for the United States at Apia, gives some interesting particulars regarding the Samoan warriors. He says:—"The manner in which the Samoans fight and the weapons they use is as follows: When war is declared among them they go to a point of land and there they dig up their yams. Then they have a great feast for two or three days, and after they have filled themselves with food they start to meet the enemy. They oil themselves from head to foot with coconut oil and paint their faces so as to make themselves look fierce. They paint themselves with red paint and black smoke soot, but in order to distinguish one war party from the other, one side makes use of a white tappa or red cloth around their heads, and the other uses red cloth in a similar manner. These are their distinguishing marks. The remainder of their dress consists of a wild boar's skin on a strip of loam and their necks and a beautiful and fine mat, inlaid with the feathers of the paroquet, which is around their loins or waist. Clad in this costume they buckle on their cartridge-box, and taking a rifle in one hand and a small ax in the other, they start for the battle-ground. As soon as the two parties come in sight of each other, they begin to fire, taking shelter behind trees, or rocks, or any shelter they can find. After three or four are killed on each side, they cease firing and go to work to dig trenches, on the banks of which they pile wood and rocks for fortifications. Occasionally they will indulge in a shot at each other while they are going on in the trenches. After all is finished and they are secure from each other's bullets, they are permanently settled for a while, and sometimes they will remain thus situated for months or even years, varying the monotony by taking a shot whenever the opportunity offers. They build huts in these fortified positions, and bring their wives and grown-up daughters to live there. When war has commenced, they forage for food, taking it wherever they can find it. Neither party dares to enter the district of the other while looking for food. They have the best of rifles and plenty of ammunition. In heathen days they fought with clubs and spears."

THERE is a lengthy article in this morning's *Daily Press* on the new Central School, or rather the Victoria College as that first-class prize, Sir George Bowen, for very transparent reasons chose to designate our new temple of education. After reading this article we must confess that we are completely puzzled. The writer commences by saying that the building is rapidly approaching completion, a little further on he tells us that the college is practically completed, and immediately afterwards congratulates the Public Works Department that they are within measurable distance of seeing the opening of Victoria College an accomplished fact. This authority (?) also states that the building, like all the works which Mr. J. M. Price undertook, is solid, substantial, and stable. As all these three adjectives mean, precisely the same thing, our contemporary's contributor and sub-editor have both still something to learn in the art of English composition—but that is by the way. There was one work Mr. Price undertook which did not prove "solid, substantial and stable," and that was when he tried to play the martyr and representative of injured innocence before the Hongkong public. He broke down ignominiously on that memorable and never-to-be forgotten occasion, and although the self-constituted aristocracy of Hongkong, ignoring every principle of honesty and independence, flocked in shoals to colour-wash the official who had been shown up in a public court as the most cowardly and contemptible blackguard that ever disgraced Hongkong with his presence, the game of bluff deceived nobody. The writer in this morning's *Daily Press* will join the ranks—or the other side—of the unknown, unlamented, unused; but Mr. J. M. Price will be excused for generations after he has returned to his native mud, as the talented perpetrator of the Causeway Bay "white elephant," the so-called reclamation in the same vicinity—of which more anon; the horrible roads we have had in the colony for years past; and last, but not least by a long chalk, that first class and expensive fraud known as the Tytan Water Works. The Honorable the Surveyor-General acted discreetly in "clearing out" before he was clearly shown up under the electric light of fearless criticism; the champion idiot who has been gabbling babyish twaddle to the *Daily Press* about the new school, which is still a long way from completion, would also show sense by offering himself as a specimen of imbecility to the Sanitary Board.

MESSRS. Carlowitz & Co. inform us that the Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Biagno* left Singapore yesterday, and is due here on or about the 28th inst.

AN editor asks: "How shall we get our girls to read articles on scientific subjects?" Why, bless your soul, they do read such articles. They read books telling how to make polonaises, fichus, pelisses, jabots, and things, trimmed with plaited plastrons, chenille corsages, three-ply bouillottes, foulard revers, moire antique passementeries, with high coiffure, etamine tunic, and so forth. And if these are not scientific articles, what are they? It would puzzle a scientist to understand them.

A BOARDING-house runner was before Mr. Wodehouse to-day on the extraordinary charge of disorderly conduct and assaulting a rice-sourder. The peculiarity of the charge lay in the fact that the prisoner had investigated the coolie down from Canton to so to Singapore, locked him in a coolie-shop, threatened him with arrest if he tried to get out, and yesterday started to drag him on board a steamer. It looked remarkably like kidnapping, but his Worship made it disorderly conduct, and anyhow the end was the same, for the crimp got nine months.

THE *Sarawak Gazette*, in noticing the debit balance of the Sadong coal mines last year, says:—"This is unfortunate, especially as the previous year showed a good credit balance. However, large sums of money were, last year, laid out on opening a new level and on obtaining a greater supply of labour. Much of the money which was paid on account of this labour supply is dead loss, as the physique of the coolies obtained was so poor that numbers of them died before repaying the sums they had received in advances, and no less than \$6,000 was paid for them as commission to the coolie brokers. The future of the mine ought to be brighter, since the works are now increased and the brigantine which used to carry away the coal has been replaced by a steamer which will be able to lay down the coal in greater quantities at Singapore."

TIME brokers are all "on the growl" to-day. Times are no doubt hard, and the weather is certainly damnable—give us absolution, please, dear Padre Burghignoli!—but we really can't see that the ragged army has so very much to complain of. They must have piled up the shovels lately to some tune. However, some philanthropists are trying to regenerate Jerusalem, and we are quite willing to contribute our mite to assist the "chosen few" who don't find Hongkong to their taste, in getting back to start an old clo' shop in the sacred precincts of King Solomon's temple. It is perhaps just as well to add that, after giving the subject our most serious consideration, we have arrived at the conclusion that Solomon, the son of David, was about the biggest scoundrel this wicked world has ever produced.

THIS is said to be a true story, but it is merely a new version of a very ancient chesnut. Lady Carington, wife of the Governor of New South Wales, is stated to be a demure little lady—at times—with a keen sense of humour. The other day a magnate from South Australia called at the Government House. He sent his card in, and, waving the footman aside, said, "I would go up and give his lordship a surprise." At the top of the stairs he met a nice-looking young woman and in a fine old gentlemanly, gallant way chuckled her under the chin and pressed half-a-crown into her hand, saying, at the same time, "Show me into the presence of his lordship, my little dear." The little dear, with an enigmatical smile, opened the door of Lord Carington's study and said, "Bob—here's a gentleman to see you and, opening her hand, 'he's given me half-a-crown to show him where you were!' The unhappy magnate then knew he had mistaken Lady Carington for a housemaid.

THE result of the experiments of three days treatment of the Tamchow ore, by Chinese methods, pans out as follows:—

1st day—15 catties ore produced.	Tls. 34
2nd " " " "	" 56.8
3rd " " " "	" 44.4

Tael=135.5

Needless to say that this output, if it can be relied on, is a fortune for everybody connected with the Tamchow and Tai-yu-shan Mining Company; but if the promoters of this great industry imagine they can make the business a success with antiquated and generally useless Chinese methods, the sooner they join their ancestors in the great beyond, the better for Hongkong and Kwantung. The Tamchow mines are undoubtedly rich in mineral wealth, but they must be worked on a liberal scale by competent European mining experts, assisted by the latest and best machinery for the effective and economical treatment of the ore. If the directors and shareholders of the Tamchow and Tai-yu-shan mining properties are under the impression that they can make a paying concern by adhering to obsolete methods, they will exercise a wise discretion in adopting a well-known Stock Exchange maxim—make a first loss and finish. We venture to tell Mr. Ho Amel, for whose pluck and enterprise we have the greatest admiration, that his recent experiments in this colony are simply childish. The Company has a magnificent smelting factory at Tai-yu-shan, and why not make the experiments there? If that machinery won't treat the ore send it back to the makers and sue them in court for breach of contract. The Chinese are a clever people, but they have still a lot to learn from the barbarians of the Far West.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes as follows:—"The three years' service of Chang Yen Hoon, the present Chinese Minister, are ended now, and in a few weeks his successor and a whole new staff of secretaries, interpreters, doctor and valets will arrive. His Excellency goes home by way of Europe, taking a look at the Paris Exposition on the way. He will be sadly missed by those who have enjoyed his unalloyed hospitality, whether of the invited or the uninvited classes. If he should write a book of his reminiscences of Washington society, it would be interesting, and many people would give a penny to hear him relate his experiences on his return home. He will make the old mandarins in Peking open their eyes when he tells of the balls he gave, when he invited 300 guests, 400 more asked for cards, and informal 400 more just dropped in for the evening without asking. Washington society women and girls who have courted, flattered and entertained the old Minister and his secretaries will miss the creature, the sandalwood boxes and fans, the caddies of tea, the choice bits of porcelain and lacquer, and the superb robes that they have so regularly sent them; and are much disturbed. With Chang Yen Hoon's rule there has been the greatest liberty given his young attachés, and they have been dined, danced, sung, rode and played with society's gayest, and entertained all they wished at the legation; but there has been no following of Western fashions in dress. If they wanted to wait, play tennis or ride to paper chases they had to do it in their native Chinese clothes and with flying pig-tails. The nondescript of the last legation were regular European evening dress, pointed patent-leather pumps, slipped their queues down inside their collars, and cultivated bangs and carlocks."

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge.)

THE MC BREEN CASE.

This case was continued this morning, Mr. Webber recalling the plaintiff to prove the legitimacy of the last child born. Her evidence was corroborated by that of her servant.

Mr. Wilson, on behalf of his client, submitted that he had established his allegation that the plaintiff was unfaithful, and by her misconduct deceived the defendant.

Mr. Webber, on the other hand, said it had been shown that Mc Breen treated his wife in any way but the right one. He ill-treated her, spent her money, carried on intrigues with other men's wives, and when he at length entered into an agreement to support her he only paid one instalment of \$200. An attempt had been made, by means of witnesses of the worst class, to show that Mrs. Mc Breen's conduct whilst in Singapore was improper, although the truth was that she simply endeavored to support herself by keeping a refreshment room, possibly not in quite so particular a way as she might, but that might be attributed to her nationality. Mc Breen refused to support her because of the loss in exchange and increase of income-tax, but in point of fact he was unable to do so, because he was at the time keeping another woman. His Lordship reserved judgment.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

The Sessions were continued to-day, the following jury being selected—Messrs. A. G. Botelho, O. Wegner, A. J. de Rosario, G. Fenwick, A. A. dos Remedios, V. K. O. Chinoy, and E. L. Collingwood.

PIRACY OF A SMUGGLER.

Two men were indicted for the piracy of a junk and 200 cases of Kussine, near Cape d'Aguiar, on the 29th March. On that date the junk, loaded with kussine that was being taken to China to smuggle, was attacked by a number of pirates, who seized the boat and left the crew ashore on an island near the Ninepins.—The jury thought the identity of the prisoners with the pirates established, and acquitted them.

ANOTHER MUDDLE.

A coolie was indicted with obtaining a quantity of paper by means of a forged order. There were two prisoners originally, the other having been discharged by proclamation at the commencement of the Sessions, and they were first tried before Mr. Wodehouse. That learned luminary, among other things, took one of the men out of the dock and put him into the witness-box, and then, after taking his evidence, showed him back into the dock again, a procedure which evoked some complimentary remarks from the Attorney-General and the Chief Justice. The second prisoner was discharged to-day, a *nolle prosequi* being entered.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd May, 1889.

The downpour continues, and grain, in keeping, is rising in price. I am watching with much interest the result of the visit of you "knowing ones" to Tonquin in the steamship *Caribroke* as it promises to be a by no means unimportant factor in the commercial development of Southern China. I really forget the name of Cosar's pilot, but would remind Captain Cass of the great (virtually) dictator's reply:—"Fear not you carry Cosar and his fortunes." In the case of the popular Hongkong financier, Mr. C. P. Chater, he is apparently not far behind our respected friend "Julius," if any, in either hospitality or pluck.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4th.

Many arrests of Armenians have been made, and the Turkish authorities are searching the churches and convents at Van for clues to an insurrection which it is feared is contemplated.

PARIS, May 4th.

Paris is thronged with visitors who have arrived for the grand Exhibition, the opening festival of which takes place on the 6th instant. The streets already present a most animated appearance, and general preparations are being made for fêtes to be held to-morrow and on Monday. The League of Patriots have announced that they will abstain from all acts that would be calculated to compromise the success of the Exhibition.

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CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

THE ALLIANCE OF SYMPATHY.

Attention has already been directed to that aspect of Chinese life, which is comprised in the term Benevolence, the very first of the so-called Constant Virtues. There is, however, another point of view, from which this matter may be taken into consideration; Benevolence is well-wishing, Sympathy is fellow-feeling. The Chinese are often benevolent, though when judged by Occidental standards, they seldom appear to be so. It has heretofore been remarked that the apparent motive for a large percentage of Chinese benevolence is the reflex benefits which such acts are expected to ensure to the man who indulges his benevolent impulses. In giving prominence to this motive, we are only following in the footsteps of the Chinese. In some of the books which have for their express object exhortations to "virtue," an account is opened, in which the individual charges himself with every bad act which he can remember, and credits himself with every good act. The balance between the two exhibits his standing in the account books of the Chinese Rhamanathus at any particular time. This system of retributive book-keeping, exhibits clearly the practical character of the Chinese, to often remark, as well as their constant and irrefragable tendency, to consider the next life, if there be one, as only an extension and an amplification of the present state of existence. This view of the future life is Buddhist, and however vague and inadequate it may be, it is far preferable to the pure agnosticism of Confucianism, which not knowing life, does not profess to know about death, or the condition to which it is an introduction. Our present object, having premised that as already explained the Chinese do practice a certain amount of mild benevolence, is to illustrate the proposition that they are conspicuous for a deficiency in sympathy. One of the manifestations of this characteristic of the Chinese, which earliest attracts our attention, is their attitude towards those who are physically deformed. According to the popular belief, the lame, the blind, especially those who are blind of but one eye, the deaf, the bald, the cross-eyed, are all persons to be avoided. It appears to be the assumption, that since the physical nature is defective, the moral nature must be so likewise. So far as our observation extends, such persons are not treated with cruelty, but they excite very little of that sympathy which in western lands is so freely and so spontaneously extended. They are looked upon as having been overtaken by a punishment for some secret sin, a theory exactly according with that of the ancient Jews. The person who is so unfortunate as to be afflicted with some natural defect or some acquired blemish will not go long without being reminded of the fact. One of the mildest forms of this practice is that in which the peculiarity is employed as a description in such a way as to attract to public attention. "Great elder brother with the peckmarks," says an attendant in a dispensary to a patient, "from what village do you come?" It will not be singular, if the man whose eyes are afflicted with strabismus, hears an observation to the effect that "when the eyes look askant, the heart is askant," or if the man who has no hair is reminded that "the hair of ten bad men, nine are not dumb." Such freaks of nature as albinos form an unceasing but for a species of cheap wit, which appears never for an instant to be intermitted. The unfortunate possessor of peculiarities like this must resign himself (or herself) to a lifetime of this treatment, and happy will he be, if his temperament admits of his listening to such talk in perpetual reiteration, without becoming by turns furious and sullen.

The same excess of frankness is displayed towards those who exhibit any mental defects. "This boy," remarks a bystander, "is idiotic." The lad is probably not at all "idiotic," but his undeveloped mind may easily become, blighted, by the constant repetition of his presence in the proposition that he has no mind at all. This is the universal method of treating all patients afflicted with nervous diseases, or indeed with any other. All their peculiarities, the details of their behaviour, the method in which the disease is supposed to have originated, the symptoms which attend its exacerbations, are all public property, and are all detailed in the presence of the patient, who must be thoroughly accustomed to hearing himself described as "crazy," "half-witted," "besotted in his intellect," etc., etc. In this connection should be mentioned a most conspicuous trait of the Chinese, whose notion of "propriety" is so grossly violated by what they see of occidental society. Chinese ideas of etiquette require that men and women should keep aloof from each other, even if they happen to be members of the same family. A considerable part of the attention of an Occidental whose life is to be spent in China, must for some time be devoted to learning what particular acts are by all means to be avoided, in order not to shock Chinese prejudice. Yet Chinese men and women will speak to each other, not infrequently in the presence of others, with the utmost freedom, upon the subjects which in western countries would never be mentioned at all. The apparent delicacy of the Chinese in regard to the relations between women and men, is a matter of ceremony, which has no perceptible effect upon speech, much less upon the thoughts. Among a people to whom the birth of male children is so vital a matter, it is not surprising that the fact of childlessness is a constant occasion of reproach and taunts, just as in the ancient days, when it was said of the mother of the prophet Samuel, that "her adversary also provoked her sore, for to make her fret." If it is supposed for any reason, or without reason, that a mother has quietly smothered one of her children, it will not be strange, if the announcement of the same is publicly made to have once brought in a verdict, to the effect that a person had "died by visitation of God," under suspicious circumstances. When some one was speaking of a case of this sort, the writer was informed by a "mutual friend" of both parties, that the surviving son had smoked his father to death, a statement for which there appeared to be no foundation whatever.

The universal Chinese practice of reviling has been already mentioned. The foulness of the language employed is beyond all description. Yet even reviling has its code of honour, and it is not considered "good form" in hurling this abuse at another, to touch upon his actual faults, but rather to impute to him, the most ignominious and to heap contempt upon his ancestors. The employment of this language toward another is justly regarded as a great indignity and a grave offence, but the point of the insult consists not in the use of such language in the presence of another, nor even principally in its application to him, but in the loss of "face" which this application of such terms implies. The proper apology for the commission of this offence is not that the person who has been guilty of it has demeaned himself, and has done a disgraceful act, but that he was wrong in applying those terms to that person at that time. When this has been satisfactorily conceded, all parties are again on the proper basis with the public, and the "face" of each is duly preserved. Side by side with the punctilious ceremony which is so dear to the Chinese heart, is the

apparent inability to perceive that some things must be disagreeable to other persons, and therefore should be avoided. It is true that a popular aphorism enjoins the extension of a person's age, and the appreciation of the value of whatever he may have bought, but like many other wise sayings, this suggestion is much neglected in practice. A school-teacher whose wife had been obliged to work late, in order to get his garment for New Year's ready in time, wrote it in triumph to make his calls without. As it chanced, his wife had made a slight mistake in the cutting, but had skillfully concealed it by a neat seam neatly ironed down. The friends upon whom the teacher called, admired the garment, but at once remarked, "The stuff was not enough," pointing to the pressed seam by way of proof. As it was the time of the annual Chinese holiday, the wife was allowed to escape the beating, which she would else inevitably have received. A Chinese friend, who had not the smallest idea of saving what would be difficult in politeness, remarked to the writer, that when he first saw foreigners, it seemed most extraordinary that they should have heads that reached all round their faces, *with those of monkeys*, but he added, "assuringly, 'I am quite used to it now.' The teacher who is asked in the presence of his pupils, as to their capacity, replies before them all, that the one nearest the door is much the brightest, and will be a graduate by the time he is twenty years of age but the two at the next table are certainly the stupidest children he ever saw. 'That such observations have any effect upon the pupils, never for a moment enters into the thought of one.' It was once proposed that a man who was said to be 'a stranger to the finer feeling,' should have an introduction. If a foreigner were to be wiser for his liquor which he had taken in making calls, he would not be likely to mention the fact the next time he applied to the same places. We have heard, however, of a Tactful, who hinted to a Consul, that it was but to be judicious on such occasions, enforcing his observation with the remark:—"I got very drunk indeed the last time I was here."

One of the most characteristic methods in which the Chinese lack of sympathy is manifested, is in their treatment which brides receive on their wedding day. They are often very young, are always timid and are naturally terrified at being suddenly thrust among strangers. Customs vary widely, but there seems a general indifference to the feelings of the bride, which is exposed to the public gaze in some places it is allowed for anyone who goes to turn back the curtains of the chair, and stare at her. In other regions, the unmarried girls find it a source of great enjoyment to put themselves at a convenient position, as the bride passes, to throw upon her handfuls of hay seed or chaff, which will obstinately adhere to her carefully oiled hair for a long time. Upon her emergence from the chair, at the house of her new parents, she is subjected to the same kind of criticism as a newly bought horse, with what feelings on her part, it is not difficult to imagine.

The whole family life of the Chinese illustrates their lack of the quality of sympathy. Not one parent in fifty has any care what his children are about, when their help is not needed in work. Few fathers have the smallest thought as to what their children are learning, if they are at school, or ever think of visiting the school-house to ascertain. This is one of many reasons why it is so common to find persons who have been years at school, who cannot read ten consecutive characters taken at random. Sometimes pupils spend two years in what is misnamed study, and do not get through the Trimerical Classic. While there are very great differences in different households, and while from the nature of the case, generalisation is precarious, it is easy to see that most Chinese homes which are seen at all are by no means happy homes. It is impossible to see to the life of a Chinese family is essentially to real home-life. A Chinese family is generally an association of individuals who are indissolubly tied together, having many of their interests the same, and many of them very different. The result is not our idea of a home, and it is not sympathy.

The deep poverty of the masses of the people of the Chinese Empire, and the terrible struggle constantly going on to secure even the barest subsistence, have familiarised them with the most miserable exhibitions of suffering of every conceivable variety. Whatever might be the benevolent impulses of any Chinese, he is from the nature of the case wholly helpless to relieve even a thousandth part of the misery which he sees about him all the time, misery multiplied many times in any year, by special distress. A thoughtful Chinese must recognise the utter futility of the means which are employed to relieve the distress, whether by individual kindness, or by government interference. All these means, even when taken at their best, amount simply to a treatment of symptoms and do absolutely nothing toward removing disease. Their operation is akin to that of societies which should distribute small pieces of ice among the victims of typhoid fever—so many ounces to each patient, with no hospitals, no dieting, no medicine and no nursing. It is not therefore strange that the Chinese are not more benevolent in practical ways, but rather, that with the total lack of system of prevision that we are familiar with the phenomenon of the effect upon the most cultivated persons of constant contact with misery which they have no power to help or to hinder, for this is illustrated in every modern war. The first sight of blood causes a sinking of the epigastric nerves, and makes an indelible impression. But this soon wears away, and is succeeded by a comparative callousness, which is a perpetual surprise even to those who experience it. In China there is always a social war, and everyone is too much tomed to the sickening effects, to give them more than a momentary attention. The instinct of self-preservation is an exotic unknown in China. A boy lying on a dunghill, in a fit, his swollen features covered with filth and flies, while the whole population of the village engage in their usual occupations in utter indifference—this is a type of wretchedness in many forms, everywhere to be seen. This represents the stage in which help might save life, if help were to be had. The dead body of a boy lying in a field, half-devoured by dogs, even half engaged in taking their horrid meal, within half a mile of where two people are at work in the fields, the representation of the latter stages when help is almost impossible. Each of these sights, seen on a journey in one of the central provinces, is, we must repeat, typical, and a comprehension of the causes of such phenomena is a comprehension of some of the deepest needs of the Chinese people.

(To be continued.)

The great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it.—S. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Advt.]

Today's Advertisements.

VICTORIA LODGE.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 22nd inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. [616]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND HANGKOW. THE Company's Steamship

"KONG HENG," Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [635]

THE Steamship

"PEKING," Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [634]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 11 Praya, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1889, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, the objects and business of which Meeting will be to submit for confirmation the Special Resolution passed at the Meeting held this day.

By Order of the Board, EDWARD OSBORNE, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [636]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HONGKONG, 22nd May, 1889.

OFFICERS in Command of Her Majesty's Military and Naval Forces, Members of both Councils, Bishops, Judges, Heads of Government Departments, Consuls General and Consuls of Foreign Powers, Naval and Military Officers of Field or corresponding rank, who intend being present at the *Levee* on the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, are requested to be at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, at 20 minutes before 11 O'CLOCK.

By Command, F. H. MAY, Acting Private Secretary. [637]

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

MR. THOMAS HENRY TALBOT has been appointed SECRETARY of the Company and is authorised to sign for it in that capacity.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS, General Manager. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [638]

MR. HENRY HUMPHREYS is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [639]

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No 23, CAINE ROAD, best locality, Apply to A. LIEBARD, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [640]

Intimations.

FOUND. A STRAYED RAM, with no horns and a curly tail. Owner can have the same on applying to Gunner ROBERTSON, R.A., North Barracks, and paying expenses. Will be sold if not claimed in three days. Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [632]

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT LEDGER CLERK who understands Shipping also. Apply to H., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 17th May, 1889. [615]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP. 200 AND 500 YARDS. ENTRANCE FEE 10 CENTS.

THE 3rd COMPETITION will take place next SATURDAY, the 25th May, 1889, at 3.30 P.M. Intending Competitors must enter for same not later than FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 4 P.M., and send me 50 cents with their entry.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary, c/o Hongkong Club. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [58]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 35, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavillon of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on an after 1st May. By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [473]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

IN order to obviate difficulties which have arisen on previous occasions, it is requested that (in accordance with the ordinary practice elsewhere) every gentleman who attends the *Levee* of His Excellency the Governor on Her Majesty's BIRTHDAY will bring with him, to be handed to the A.D.C. in waiting, a card with his name written or printed upon it in readily legible letters.

F. H. MAY, Acting Private Secretary & A.D.C. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [625]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

LADY DES VŒUX will receive visitors at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Her Majesty's BIRTHDAY, from 3.30 to 5 p.m.

F. H. MAY, Acting Private Secretary. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [626]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held in the GYMNASIUM, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 P.M.

G. C. MASTER, Hon. Sec. pro tem, V. R. C. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [629]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 25th May, at 3.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers. Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [572]

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of this month, at a Quarter after Noon to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [597]

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of this month, at NOON, to confirm the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [598]

BATHING HOUSES,

PRAYA DA BOA VISTA, MACAO.

WOODEN CABINS are provided for Ladies and Gentlemen, also Shower Baths. Refreshments are served in an adjoining shed. Subscription, from 15th May to 31st October, 1889—\$2 for married couples. For single gentlemen, \$1.

For each Bath, 10 cents. A furnished House to be let at Macao. Apply to T. J. COLLACO, 16, Largo do Senado, Macao. Macao, 14th May, 1889. [591]

MACAO ROTISSERIE,

No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES AND SPIRITS,

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER. Tiffin and Dinner to order.

MISS C. PALMER, Proprietrix. Macao, 8th April, 1889. [607]

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

F. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A 10—20 roomed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office. Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [352]

TUITION.

MISS EARLE attends daily at Kowloon from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. for the purpose of giving instruction in the ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN LANGUAGES; also in MUSIC and DRAWING or NEEDLEWORK, to any one (Children or others) wishing for the same. Terms, \$5 per month for each separate course of study.

Highest references. Apply to Miss EARLE, 38, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

NOW READY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

THE LAW OF STORM

in the EASTERN SEAS, by W. DOBERCK, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, Lane, Crawford & Co., G. Falconer & Co., C. T. Gaupp & Co., F. Blackhead & Co., Heusermann, Herbst & Co., More & Seimund, MacEwen, Fricke & Co., Mr. W. Brewer, The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office, Messrs. Quetch & Co., Swatow, Mr. N. Moale, Amoy, Messrs. Hedge & Co., Foochow, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama, Hongkong, 20th September, 1884.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PORT ADELAIDE," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining at their risk, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [588]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MONMOUTHSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining at their risk, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1889. [580]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 18th May, 1889. [571]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 21st instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1889. [609]

Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous (even if that event occurs during the first twelve months)—may be secured by a payment at the rate of—

£ 7 7 6 (per quarter if commenced at age 55) (in £)

£ 8 14 2

£ 10 11 2

£ 13 4 10

£ 17 15 8

£ 27 12 6

AFTER the Policy has been three years in force—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured. For instance a man who had assured at 45, after five years' payments would be entitled to a Paid-up Policy for £500 free of future payments as explained in Prospectus.

Note—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. 659-2

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, £833,333-3; RESERVE FUND £318,000-00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq., LOU TAO SHUN, Esq., LO YUK MOON, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [858]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Limited, will hold the next Repository Sale at their New Auction Rooms, Queen's Road, on

MONDAY NEXT, the 27th May, 1889, at 11 O'CLOCK, instead of as previously advertised.

The H. & H. C. Co., Ltd. hold Fortnightly Sales of every description of Property. Inclusive terms on all Unreserved Consignments to per cent. No charge for Storage. Goods may be sent in at any time.

Next Sale June 3rd.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd. Queen's Road, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [624]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 241.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—178 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, ex div. buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$132 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$395 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—87 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$276 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$220 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$90.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$85 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$227 per share, sales and buyers.
 Luon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$127 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—160 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$160 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.
 Feral Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$35 per share, sellers.
 Punjoni and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$25 per share, ex New Issue, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$197 per share, sellers.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—260 per cent. premium, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$53 per share, sellers.
 The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$50 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$131 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$133 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$29 per share, buyers.
 The Babuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sellers.
 The Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/01
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/01
 Credits at 4 months sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11
 ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 3/81
 Credits, at 4 months sight 3/80
 ON INDIA, T. T. 2231
 ON DEMAND 2241
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 721
 Private, 30 days sight 731

OPPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.
 OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
 (Allowance, Tels. 80).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$517
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$520
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$527
 NEW PATNA, (third choice) per chest \$532
 NEW BENGAL, (without choice) per chest \$510
 NEW BENGAL, (first choice) per chest \$515
 NEW BENGAL, (second choice) per chest \$520
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$550
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st May, 1889.—At 4 p.m.									
STATION	Barometer read at 5 a.m.	Thermom- eter.	Humidity.	Wind.		Weather.	Rain fall.	Remarks.	
				Dir- ec- tion.	Force.				
Widewavestock	30.1	46	...	...	...	b	...	...
Tokio	30.1	46	...	...	...	b	...	...
Nagasaki	30.1	63	73	SW	...	b	...	...
Mumbai	30.1	63	73	SW	...	b	...	...
Amoy	30.1	63	73	SW	...	b	...	...
Hongkong	30.1	63	73	SW	...	b	...	...
Shanghai	30.1	63	73	SW	...	b	...	...
Yokohama	30.1	63	73	SW	...	b	...	...
Manila	30.1	63	73	SW	...	b	...	...